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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON; TO SAIL on the 5th March 1853.—Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape if inducement offer. Messrs GREEN'S fine A I frigate built Passenger ship *VERNON*, 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on applications to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1852.

NOTICE.—MR GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Times' Office, }
28th January, 1853. }

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 3, *Nesbit Lane.*

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500
FIRE ARMS by F. BAADER, of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,..... Rs. 150
RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair,.. Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50
ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1852.

CURE FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq, Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores: they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump to it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Fairney-street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near Gairsbro,' dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by perseverance in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to test fy the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter. General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 2?th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Dober, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G. BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-Bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft,)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Neserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes & Igairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Layne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Cawcea, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzareaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co, Monghyr: F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chinsar, Baboo Bhugbu ty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore: Boilard and Co Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow: Greenway, Brothers, Cawapoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore: MacDonald and Co, Umballah Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co, Loodiana and Julfundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah: Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Curseljee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secundrabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 9 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1½d. at 2s. 1¾d. For dcmt. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¼d. For Credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅞
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅞
at sight, .. Rs. 99½
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99½
at sight, ... Par.
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 218

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	18½ per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do	50	per cent. Sales.
Commercial Bank,	„ 1,000	do		12 per cent.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		30 to e , pm. dividend inclusive.
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	18 per ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	21.50 .— sale.
Colaba Press Com.	„	do		6,70 .—sales.
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		6,400.— Sale.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	400	67 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„ 50	do		16 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca. Sales.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 112½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 112 . per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 110¼ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 103¼ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 99½ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 99¼ per 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 2	by-16 per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10¼.....	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104 at 104½	per 100 tls
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 15½.....	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	Rs. 15 9-16...	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£3 12 . 6d. at £3 17s. 6d...	per ton.
To Liverpool	£3 15s.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 20 at 21.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 per ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 6 do 4 per cent.
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 6 per cent.
On Fixed Loans on Government Paper. 5 do
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	1d. per Rupee.	
Do do do ..	2s.	0 3/4 d.	„
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0⅛d.	„
Do 30 days' sight....	2s.	0⅛d.	„
Do sight.....	2s.	0⅛d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at
1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at
3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 1d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s 0¾d. do
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0 d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0⅛d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. 0⅛d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do ..... } 2s. 0⅛d.
Circular Notes payable through out Europe..... }

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent*.

BENGAL.

THE DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE ACT—NATIVE CHRISTIAN CONVERTS AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

It will be remembered that when the New Indian Marriage Act was passed, it fixed the legal age for marriage at twenty-one; some of the Authorities in India and others thought, that the Act extended to Native Christians. Others differed from this opinion, but thought if it did, that measures should be taken for obtaining a new Act for making the legal age for Native Christians the same as that at which natives are generally recognized in law, viz. sixteen. A communication was therefore addressed to the Court of Directors through the Government of India asking the Court to apply to the British Parliament for such an Act. The following reply has been received:

No 38.

From J. P. GRANT, *Esq.*,
Secy. to the Government of India
To the Rev. T. BOAZ, *L L. D.*
Dated the 14th January, 1853.
Home Department Legislative.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter No. 383, dated the 30th April last, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate to you the following remarks of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on the representation submitted by you, respecting the position of Native Christian Converts in relation to the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic. Cap. XL.

2nd. "The Act in question," observe the Hon'ble Court, "is not, as it is erroneously designated, an 'Indian Dissenters' Marriage Act,' and its provisions which were advisedly made only permissive, not obligatory, will be seen to be generally unsuitable to Natives of India, standing in no personal relation to England. They have been formed in order to remove all doubt with regard to the validity for all purposes of Marriages solemnized in India, and also to afford easy means of proving the fact of any such Marriage at any future time, two points on which feelings of intense anxiety and uneasiness had prevaded. We admit the difficulties regarding Marriages among Native Converts to Christianity to which you have drawn our attention; but these difficulties have not, in any degree, arisen from the New Act, and as we do not perceive any means by which they can be obviated, without consequences of a more objectionable nature, we are unwilling at present to renew the application to Parliament on the subject."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 14th January, 1853.

From this reply it will be seen that the Court of Directors decline to comply with the request, and in so doing, give their interpretation of the New Marriage Act; they say that it "was advisedly made permissive, not obligatory"—The new law is no more obligatory than any other marriage law in India, inasmuch as parties can either be married by it, or by the law of the Established Church, or in the Mofussil according to Mahomedan or Hindu law, according to their respective creeds, and it was put in this form at the suggestion of those who sought relief by its enactment.

It will be seen, says the Court, that it is "generally unsuitable to natives of India, standing in no personal relation to England." This is a correct interpretation of the law, so far as Hindus and Musalmans are concerned, but if the Act itself is to be received as testimony, we think it will bear a different reading, for it says *in every case* of Marriage intended to be solemnized in India after the commencement of this Act, where one or both parties, *is or are, a person or persons, professing the Christian religion*, such marriages may be solemnized under the provisions of this Act." Now here is no restriction or limit, it is evidently applicable to all Christians, natives, as well as to those who have immediate connection with India, and on what ground it is supposed that native Christians may not desire to have easy means of proving the fact of their marriages at any future time, or of removing all doubt as to the validity of their marriages, we are at a loss to divine. They will surely be as anxious, on this point, as those who are immediately connected with the mother country. The Court, however, while they admit the difficulties of the case of Native converts to Christianity, think that these difficulties have not arisen from the new Act. We therefore suppose that the Missionaries will be allowed to marry their converts in future, where insuperable difficulties present themselves, arising out of the Act, as they did previously to the passing of the Act, for if it does not apply to them, and is adapted to their circumstances under peculiar cases, it must be clear that they cannot be compelled to marry under the provisions of another Act, which requires that 'some qualifications in respect to age as the new Act. If they are not affected by it, they are at least free to pursue the course, which has been heretofore followed. What the more objectionable consequences would be, to which the Court refer in case the legal age for marriage should be sixteen, instead of twenty-one, we cannot surmise. Surely if it be legal for a man to come into possession of property, and otherwise to be responsible to the law generally at sixteen, we cannot see, why it should involve objectionable consequences, that he should be able to marry, as an adult, at the same age, without its inflicting on the community more objectionable consequences. It remains, however, for those who think the New Act defective, to appeal directly to the British Parliament, by whom the Act itself was provided and granted.

The Court say, that the New Act has been erroneously designated, "An Indian Dissenters' Marriage Act." We care little about the title, so long as we have the Act. "A rose by any other name will smell as sweet." This we know, that it was obtained by Dissenters, and was intended chiefly for their benefit, but at their suggestion, and with a view to strengthen their claims, all other marriages past and future were included in its provisions. It might with propriety, at least, be designated "An Act obtained by Dissenters for giving equal validity to all past and future marriages, not solemnized according to the law of the Established Church in India."

The Act will, we imagine, notwithstanding this new interpretation of the Court, be generally known in India, as the Dissenters' Marriage Act.—*Calcutta Christian Advocate, Jan. 29.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, on the 24th January, by the Revd. F J Spring, mr H G B Hayward, Overseer, Engineer Department, to Matilda, daughter of mr G Simmonds, Superintendent of Holborn Estate, Wandsworth, Surrey. At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 1st instant, by the reverend J Allen, Frederick Conybeare, Esq., Horse Artillery, to Frances Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut.-colonel J D Hallett, C. B. At Jaulnah, on Thursday the 3rd Feb., by the Rev. A J Rogers, A. M., Richard Godfrey Jones, 2nd Madras light cavalry, to Caroline Diana [illegible]arion, youngest daughter of the late major Charles Hay Campbell, of the Bengal Artillery.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on Wednesday, the 2nd February, the wife of Robert Hice Pinhey, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a son. At Rutnagherry, on the 28th Jan., the lady of Captain Price, 4th Rifles, of twins, son and daughter. At Deesa, on the 31st Jan., the wife of captain G P Sealy, of the horse artillery, of a son. At Kurrachee, on the 1st February, the wife of captain C W Sibly, H M 64th regiment, of a son.

DEATH.—At Rutnagherry, on the 28th January, the infant son of Captain Price, 4th Rifles. On the 4th January, near Atfeh by accidentally falling into the river from the Nile steamer, Cadet Harry George Fraser, aged 17, eldest son of major Fraser, Bombay army. At Hope Hall Hotel, on the 4th instant, Annie, the beloved wife of D. McGregor, Esq., deeply lamented.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 2nd, Str G R Clerk, CMenesse, from Surat yesterday. Ship Dundonald, J Gillies, from Liverpool 8th October. 3rd, steamer Sir J R Carnac, G M Beyts, from Surat, yesterday. 4th, ship Dominion, W L Darke, from Portland Bay 16th Nov., Colombo 16th, and Cochin 22nd Jan. Spoke the Herculian for Bombay, and the Malabar from Bombay off Goa. B S N Co.'s str. Dwarka, J Woolley, from Surat yesterday. Ship Mohussur, G S Thompson, from Calcutta 2nd Jan. 1853. Spoke the brig Josephine from Liverpool, bound here, on the 30th ultimo. 4th, barque Herculean, John Bell, from Liverpool 4th October. 5th, H C steamer Ajdaha, commander Barker, from Suez 20th Jan. 6th, B S N Co.'s steamer Bombay, N W Haselwood, from Kurrachee 3rd Feb. at 5.30 P. M. 7th, Ship John O'Gaunt, John Macdonald, from London 27th Sept. 8th, steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, J Clark, from Surat yesterday.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. 2nd, Ship David Malcolm, A Sinclair, to Tellicherry and London. 2nd, str. G R Clerk, C Menesse, to Surat, Gogo, and Cambay. 3rd, steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, J Clarke, to Surat and Gogo. 3rd, barque Salem, J Gibson master, to Liverpool. 4th, Ship Hydroos, A Eaglesham to China. 5th, steamer Sir J R Carnac, G M Beyts, to Surat. Ship Eden, A Murdock, to London. Ship Mariane, W. McEwing, to Liverpool. 6th, ship Euterpe, T Morton, to Liverpool. 6th, brig Atiet Rahimon, H Woomer, Nacoda, to Surat. 7th, B S N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, to Surat and Tankaria. B S N Co.'s steamer Victoria, F Banks, to Kurrachee. Ketch Kaikhusroo, Essajee Dossajee, Nacoda, to Colombo and Madras. 8th, ship Wanata, John Lee, to Kurrachee and London.

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers:—

Per ship Dominion, from Portland Bay, Colombo, and Cochin:—Mrs Darke.

Per steamer Dwarka, from Surat:—50 natives.

Per ship Mohussur, from Calcutta:—Mrs Thompson and family, and 8 natives.

Per G R Clerk, from Surat:—Several natives.

Per Sir J R Carnac, from Surat:—Several natives.

Per John O'Gaunt, from London:—Mrs McDonald; mr Wm McKenzie; mr John Stewart; mr T Smith; and mr James Kerr.

Per Sir J Jejeebhoy, from Surat:—S Compton, Esq.; captain Price, 1st grenadiers; and Mrs Price.

Per steamer Bombay, from Kurrachee:—Mrs Stack; Brigadier Stack, Po. Army; captain and mrs Cawell, Major Fyler, and lieut Slade, 3rd dragoons; Lieut. Francis, 9th lancers; lieut Ffancis, H M.'s 64th; mr and mrs White; and lieut. Jones, H M.'s 22nd regt.

Per G R Clerk, to Surat, Gogo, and Cambay:—Several natives.

Per Sir J Jeejeebhoy, to Surat, and Gogo:—Mr Reid, C S.; Lieut Barras; Lieut Pelly; mrs Scott; a gentleman, and 199 natives.

Per Ship Hydroos, to China:—4 Persians.

Per steamer Sir J R Carnac, to Surat:—L Reid, Esq.; and several natives.

Per ship Wanata, to Kurrachee and London:—Lieut. colonel C J Stuart; captain Weston; Lieuts. Hill; Leith; Miles, Oueston; and Stanley; Dr Freeman; 75 non-commissioned rank and file with women and children.

Per Dwarka, to Surat and Tankaria:—W. Sandwith, esq., C. S. and 150 natives. To Tankaria: Brigadier general Wilson; Lieut. Naylor; Dr Hall.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

THE MAIL.—Which came in on Saturday evening could not be expected to bring any very important news, relative to the state of parties at home. It is worthy of remark however that all of the new ministers, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, were returned without any formidable opposition, and most with none at all. This was to have been expected in so early a stage of Parliament. the members being all fresh from the hustings. The liberal papers are strong in their prognostications of the stability of the new ministry, which contains all shades of progressive statesmen from the Conservative Lord Aberdeen, down to the Rudical Sir W. Molesworth including the Whig Russel, and the anomalous Palmerston. The old conservative party maintains that the ministry is a rope of sand, and like all other coalitions of men of opposite views, must soon fall to pieces. It remains there to be proved whether the aims of Lord Aberdeen, to preserve what is valuable, and to reform what is defective, can he practically carried out, through the mutual forbearance of the men of acknowledged talent who belong to the new ministry.

The Continental states have all acknowledged Louis Napoleon as Emperor, though some of them have still scruples about the No. III. Sardinia has been obliged to stop her onward course of liberalism, and to abandon a civil marriage bill, similar to our late English and Indian acts, and to allow the priests to retain the power of making their presence necessary for a legal marriage, to the annoyance of all the Protestants in the State.

Things were somewhat ticklish in America. A Frenchman had taken possession of a portion of San Domingo rich in gold, first for himself, and secondly with the view of giving it over to the Emperor. The Government at Washington, not knowing what may grow out of such a movement, have asked for an extraordinary credit. Between the French and the United States the Spanish possessions in the West Indies and Mexico are rather in a precarious condition, and may at no distant day change their masters.

TWO LETTERS relative to the priest Anelli, who was converted at Belgaum and forcibly carried off from Bombay, will appear in our next.

THE REV. D. O. ALLEN.—We regret that we have the prospect of losing at an early date one of the oldest and most valuable Missionaries of Western India—the Rev. D. O. Allen. We cherish the hope, however, of his return. Mr. Allen has, until of ate, enjoyed good health: and we trust a hort visit to his native land may be blessed o invigorate his frame; and if so, we doubt ot his heart will bring him back to his ormer labours and associates. The follow- ng Resolution, passed at the last meeting f the Bombay Missionary Conference, so well expresses our views that we need not add anything to what is here subjoined:—

"The Conference, adverting to the probable departure from India at an early date of the Revd. D. O. Allen of the American Mission, with whom, in past days they have had much pleasing Christian fellowship both in the Conference and elsewhere,—resolve to convey to their much respected brother the expression of their sincere sympathy with him in the enfeebled state of his health which renders his departure from this land necessary, and to assure him that it is their earnest prayer that he may be enabled, should the will of God be so, to return ere long with recruited strength to pro-ecute his work of faith and love in India; but that wherever his lot may henceforth be cast, he may receive abundante tokens of the blissful presence and manifold grace of him whose promise to his waiting people is: "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

WE have much pleasure in communicating the following Extract from a letter received by the last Overland from a friend residing temporarily at Malta, and connected with the American Mission to the Jews at Salonica:—

"You will be interested in the case of a Turk now here in Malta. He is a native of Salonica, and about four years ago, just before our arrival there came in contact with Bedros, an Armenian convert. Stationed there as Colporteur, he was, if I remember, already uneasy in error (Mohammedan) seeking something—'if haply he might feel after God and find him' He received a Bible, read it, believed it, embraced the gospel, began to pray to keep the Sabbath and to live as a Christian. He confessed Christ and preached him before his countrymen. This came to the governor's ears;' and he sent for him. He confessed and denied not; but confessed 'I am a Christian.' Nothing was done immediately, Turkish policy now is to get rid of such cases as smoothly as possible; they are afraid of making a disturbance. Turkish law is "death for apostacy"; but the Sultan has promised the English ambassadors that it shall never be executed.

"Last summer we got wind of a plot to get our friend into the interior and dispose of him secretly. There seemed no remedy but flight, especially as he has a wife, sister and four children, who were ready to follow his belief, but who, if he were killed, would be in Mohammedan hands. By God's care he escaped with his family through great dangers, and is now here. With his wife and sister he is learning English,—(they know nothing but Turkish); they are making good progress. Of his piety I have no doubt. His views of truth are very clear, considering that he has been shut up to his Bible mostly, as in Salonica no Christians but Bedros and myself, and here only I and one other, can talk with him. This shows that he has been taught of God. His wife also is a hopeful case. His boys, very bright and intelligent, are in the Malta Protestant College.

"This is *the first Mohammedan in Turkey*, known to have embraced the gospel. May it be the first sheaf of a great harvest! We see evidence of influence left behind him in Salonica.

"Watchman, what of the night, in India? In Turkey the morning cometh, among Armenians, Nestorians and Syrians Is not the millenium approaching? In Europe and America, Popery and Infidelity are arming for a great battle, and putting on a bolder front than ever. May the Church awake!"

SCARCELY had we drawn up the table of asteroids contained in the last Guardian, when notices of the discovery of two additional bodies of that group, met our eye. One of these was discovered in Paris, and has been named Lutetia, the other in Marseilles and has received the name Massilia. As these names are in honor of the cities where they were first observed, it is possible that the astronomers of Europe will not accept of them, and that the modern apotheoses of the fallen goddessis of Greece shall continue.

THE SOLDIER EMIGRANTS.—It is a pity when those labouring in a good cause disagree, especially when the matter in dispute is, whether the cross with one face white and the other black is black or white. The Editor of the *Times*, whose exertions in behalf of the soldier emigrants have been above all praise, has taken offence at our mentioning a fact, which we had on the best authority, and which has not been contradicted, that the parties who chartered the *Lord Elphinstone* expected "to make a good deal of money by the sale of liquors on board," while we were ignorant that the Captain of the vessel with praiseworthy zeal for temperance, the good of the men. and the order of his vessel, "struck out at once the allowance of grog proposed to be made by the charter party," as the *Times* assures us; implying of course that it was the *original intention* of that party to have liquor on board, as we stated; if not what merit was there in the Captain's determination, as the Editor of the *Times* maintains, backed by himself, "to refuse to accept as passengers men, who insisted on having the drams, *originally conceded* by the charter party." Happily or unhappily as the case may be, we have not the gift of omniscience, and cannot look or hear through the stone walls of a public office. Farther we, like other erring mortals, do not know all we might know, and like many of our neighbours expected lately, that Mr. Kight with a scientific companion would take a flight into our atmosphere, and bring down lots of meteorological information, about what is passing in the region that lies between Bombay and the moon, whereas the *Times* assures us, that we were all "sanguine of results, when none worth looking for, ought to have been expected.' However we are sorry we were not acquainted with the facts mentioned by the *Times*, or we should have deprived it of the gratification and honor of first making them public, and done so too with much greater pleasure, than we had in stating the awkward fact that had come to our knowledge, and which we published to put the commander on his guard against others, not to censure him for what he had not done, or for a thing of which we supposed he might still be ignorant. We fully agree with the *Times* that the commander has proved himself to be "an example to *all* emigrant Captains;" what then is the meaning of the words, "in place of being guilty of what is here imputed to him."? We imputed nothing to the Captain, we only supposed he might be ignorant of the intentions of other people, and we have yet to learn that that necessarily implies criminality. We imputed nothing to the poor fellows who went along with him, to better their condition in Australia. All we said of them was, that "*if this be so*," i. e. if liquor be sold on board, "Australia will not have much cause for self gratulation through the accession of such emigrants." It was not we who said on Friday last, "that we should think about one half of the men who lately left us likely to prosper; of the remainder another half may manage to get on with difficulty, twenty five per cent of the whole were utterly unqualified for colonists, and will drag out a brief career of idleness, drunkenness, and degradation, till a premature grave hides their suffering, and their shame." We sincerely trust these prognostications will not be realized, and that the "floating Church," as it was hoped the ship might prove, will turn out a larger proportion of good colonists than the *Times* estimates. But if one so well acquainted with the men as the Editor of that paper is, judges so unfavourably of so large a body of them with liquor interdicted, and plentifully supplied with religious books, how far beyond our fears would the condition of the ship have been, had the *first intentions* of the charter party been carried out.

Giving all due praise to the *Times* for its zeal in reference to the emigrant vessel, we cannot even yet discover in the language of our paragraph any thing more than what we intended, namely a warning (superfluous if you will) against a great and imminent danger, in respect of which the good feeling of the Captain of the vessel, and of the Editor of the *Times* had anticipated our wishes, and taken the necessary precautions. Some of the expres-

sions used by our contemporary seem to imply a heavier charge than those to which we have addressed ourselves, but we will not believe that there was any serious intention of charging as with uttering, "a deliberate falsehood,' or seek to make "a man an offender for a word," in a case, where our own conscience acquits us of any criminal motive, or wish even to give offence. What we desired in reference to the emigrant soldiers has been accomplished independently of us, and we willingly give the credit of it to those to whom it is due.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The following items gleaned from various religious papers, or suggested by them, will not be found wanting in interest.

Ireland seems more than ever a field of Christian hope and effort. We find a vast number of advertisements and announcements regarding the work now carried on in that country by Protestant Christians. Irish Missions—Irish Schools—seem to excite more interest at this moment, in Britain, than even Missions and Schools for the Heathen. The *Record* of 16th December, contains an account of two most interesting public meetings recently held in London on behalf of these. The "Irish Church Missions" Society has nearly doubled its machinery during last year. It now employs 334 agents—33 being ordained Missionaries. The effects of their labours have been great. The Romish newspapers first admitted the progress of conversion,—then seemed anxious to deny it—but, within the last month or two, they have been freer than ever in their admissions of the progress of Protestantism. Sir Fancis Head, too, has recently seen and testified to the marvellous change. "The west of Ireland is deserting the ancient fold," passionately exclaims *The Nation*, a violent Romanist paper. In Dublin the change is equally remarkable. Discussion on the points controverted between Protestantism and Romanism has been keenly carried on in that city; and the Romanists are now crying out: "Stop the disscussions—they are doing incalculable evil."—A pleasing thing is that there is much harmonious co-operation among Protestants in this great work. *The Record*, a well known Church-of England paper says: "In the new Reformation in Ireland the Divine blessing has rested not on one section of Christians, but on many." One of the public meetings we have referred to, was held in connexion with the efforts of the Irish Presbyterian church; and we are glad to see that Dr. Duff was present and gave evidence as to what he had witnessed in Ireland, with his wonted felicity and power.

A meeting has recently been held by the chief friends and supporters of the Rev. C. Gorham to present him with some Memorial of their admiration of of his fidelity and firmness during his late famous struggle with the Bishop of Exeter on the Baptismal Regeneration question. Mr. Gorham expresses himself modestly on his own part in the controversy, and the tone of his remarks we generally greatly like. He says among other things: "Every day brings before us some new peril, and presents some fresh point of attack. Whether it be the doctrine of Regeneration as the unconditional and invariable effect of Baptism—auricular confession—the revival of the active powers of the Convocation for party purposes—Popish superstition and corruptions of the Gospel introducted into our churches, and not firmly repudiated but palliated and encouraged by some of our bishops and dignitaries—all these things are indications that future conflicts must be expected."

The shameful persecution to which the Madiais have been subjected by that wretched bigot, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has aroused the indignation of the Protestant church of Holland. The "General Synodal Commission of the Netherlands Reformed Church" speaks out in language which does it much honor. It is learned and eloquent pleading in behalf of the rights of conscience, and ought to convince any one whose mind and heart do not, as we fear is the case with the Duke of Tuscany, move at the bidding of a Jesuit.

Some time ago Evangelical Christians were saddened at the lax views on inspiration adopted by M. Scherer, professor in that valuable Seminary, the Evangelical College of Geneva, in which Merle D'Aubigné, Gaussen, and other able men are labouring. Recently M. Lobstein has been appointed in his room, and in the *Archives de Christianisme*—a Paris Protestant journal—there appears a most interesting letter from M. Merle D'Aubigné, from which it appears that the new professor is in every respect a most superior man. He is a person of much classical reading, and once was almost a worshipper of Plato, but is now a humble believer in Christ the crucified as the "wisdom of God." With much of German learning and German earnestness, Mr. Lobstein seems to have little of German mysticism; and we rejoice and give thanks along with the Evangelical Christians of the Continent, that such a man has become connected with the important college at Geneva to which he is now attached.

A striking paper has appeared, addressed to the Protestants of the United kingdom by the Committee of the National Club—(what the National Club is, we confess we do not well know) entitled: "The progress of Foreign Popery as affecting English safety." A rather startling sketch is given of the progress of Popery during the last 25 years. In Spain, Portugal, Austria, and France, the power of the Roman hierarchy is now unbounded—in Belgium and Sardinia, a struggle is carried on for equally despotic sway,—in Holland and Switzerland (says the address) Romanists have been multiplying;—and as Lord John Russell stated, there is "a great plan laid against civil and religious liberty in every country of Europe."—We believe these things are facts,—there are no doubt other facts that would shew that during the last twenty five years Rome has lost as well as gained In the meantime, she is allied with absolutism,—she is fairly embarked in its perilous game, and she seems to have staked her all upon the venture. We apprehend that even a worldly politician might warn her of the terrible risk she is running.—Repeal the Maynooth Endowment Act, is the cry of many. We sympathize with the feeling,—but we need yet other means than these to expel the evil from within, and preserve us against its attacks from without. The Evangelical Missions and schools in Ireland are among our best weapons against Popery whether foreign or domestic.

Among the most interesting things we have recently noticed is an account of the doings of the excellent Gobat, Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. Gobat was first a Missionary in Abyssinia, then Principal of the Protestant College at Malta, then Bishop. Intimately acquainted with Arabic, he was much struck on his arrival in Jerusalem with the change that had occurred in the minds of the Greek Christians during 20 years that had elapsed since his first visit. They now thirsted for instruction and gladly received the Bible. Schools have been established at Nablons and several other places. The Samaritans also willingly read the whole word of God, and seem almost disposed to profess Christianity as a community. Among the Druses and Abyssinians a good deal has been done, and more is contemplated. Regarding the Greek Church in Syria the Bishop makes the useful remark that it is in reality Arab, tyrannized over and misled by a few Greek monks. Bishop Gobat speaks in high terms of the American Presbyterian Missions, which have in no small degree contributed to the interesting condition in which things now appear.

REVIEW.

STUART ON THE OLD TESTAMENT.—This is a Critical History and Defence of the Old Testament Canon, by the late Moses Stuart, and is one of the most valuable of the many additions made by him to the Theological Literature of the English language. He was stimulated to the composition of this work, by a peculiar phase of Skepticism which presented itself to his notice, and which found its embodiment in a work by Professor Norton, of Harvard University, entitled "Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels." The title of Mr. Norton's work gives an imperfect idea of its contents: it aims quite as much to show that the Old Testament is not genuine, as to show that the New Testament is. Its author is an infidel of the most uncompromising stamp, with respect to the Hebrew Scriptures; yet professes himself the staunchest of believers with respect to the New Testament. He embraces Tom Paine, Voltaire and the whole crew engaged in making war upon the older portions of the word of God, and with manifest delight reproduces their stale and oft-answered arguments; and yet appears in the lists, and even writes himself down on his title-page, as a Champion of God's word. In the capricious history of Skepticism, here was a new and a strange phase; and it was fitting that some competent person should step forward and show the inconsistencies, fallacies, and falsities of the system.

Professor Stuart, in his reply, "confines himself within the limits of a critical and historical view of the Jewish Canon of Scripture in the days of Christ and the apostles," and shows, "that *this Canon* as received by the Jews at that time, was declared by our Saviour and his apostles to be of divine origin and authority, and was treated by them as entitled to these claims." A striking feature of the work is its fairness. The author takes nothing for granted. He does not handle his proofs delicately, or make haste to lay them carefully away as sound. He takes hold of each successive book of the Old Testament, with a rude and determined grasp, as though resolved to know if it be true, what men say, that it is worm-eaten and decayed, and must fall to pieces if roughly shaken. He is not afraid to shake them, one and all, roughly; and to give them into the reader's hands, that he may repeat the same process. He hides himself from no insinuation, from no difficulty. And it is consequently a satisfactory work. One feels that in reading it, he becomes acquainted with the full strength of the enemy, and the full value of their cause; there does not remain upon his mind the impression that possibly their books contain some better exhibition of their views than he is acquainted with; no one can shut the book, saying, 'well I must see what they say.'

In the course of the discussion many interesting subjects come up for notice. For instance, the *lost books of the Hebrews*; the *manner of preserving the sacred books*; the *copy of the Scriptures found by Josiah*; the *state of religious instruction among the Jews, before* and *after the Captivity*; the *authorship of the different books*. The strange conceits of German neologists, as for instance that the Pentateuch was the production of three or five or more authors, he notices and explodes.

Concerning the historical fidelity of the Old Testament books, he has these remarks :—

"The histories of the Jews are unlike those of all other nations. God and his honour and worship and ordinances, are the nucleus of them all. Men—the whole nation—are but secondary actors in this great drama. A David and a Solomon come before the tribunal of the historian, at his bidding, laying aside their crowns and their heroism and their wisdom, and standing there to be judged for their vices as impartially as the meanest subject in their kingdom. Is this so elsewhere, and in respect to men whose virtues are pre-eminent ? I cannot find it.——How then was all this brought about ? Not by forgers and impostors ; not by the ordinary tactics of national historians and the writers of memoirs. There is an honesty, an integrity, a boldness, an independence, a love of truth, and a hatred of sin in every form, which stand out to view so prominently in all the historians and prophets of the Hebrews, that I feel compelled to say : the hand of the Lord is here ; his Spirit breathed into these writers the breath of a piety which could not die ; it kindled a flame in their breasts, whose light all the surrounding darkness could not extinguish."

In support of the asseveration that no unauthenticated book could have found its way into the Canon of the Jewish Scriptures, he makes the following remarks :—

"Back then to a time which preceded the Maccabees, at all adventures, we must put the rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees. From the moment that the parties were fully formed, the *extent* of the Jewish Scriptures was of course a matter fully and permanently decided. It is impossible to suppose, that the Sadducees would concede to their antagonists the right or the power to introduce new books into the Canon. This would be giving up the very essence of the matter in dispute. No one but a prophet divinely commissioned, and so endowed as to be acknowledged by both parties, would or could be entrusted with the introduction of a new sacred book. But no such prophet, as is conceded by all, made his appearance at that time. Of course we cannot listen to the affirmations of Neologists, however confident and often repeated, that Daniel, Chronicles, Jonah, many of the Psalms, and what not, first made their appearance at the Maccabean period. It was impossible to procure admittance for them to the Canon, if such were the case. The very essence of the dispute between the two great parties among the Jews, turning as it did on the specific point of *adherence to the Scriptures only*, must of course have rendered it impossible for either party newly to introduce a sacred book, which would be acknowledged by the other Yet we have not a whisper in all antiquity, that tells us of any dispute in relation to the rejection of any book now in the Jewish Canon, or of any doubt about its authenticity by either party. Even the Pharisees never attempted to add their traditions to the Scriptures, in the way of incorporating them together. They produced them at first as *oral* law, brought down merely by oral tradition. They formed, at last, their Mishna, and their Talmud, in order to embody them and make them permanent ; but in all this they meddled not with the integrity of the Scriptures. In forbidding the young to read Canticles and the first and last part of Ezekiel, they did not pretend to undervalue these books, but merely manifested their opinion that they were not adapted, by reason of their peculiar style and matter, to the capacity, comprehension, and profit of youthful readers.

"We may in a moment realise the validity of the argument under consideration, by asking the question : Whether any one of the sects of Christians, at present, could introduce another book into the New Testament, which would be acknowledged by all ? Has it yet ever been possible to make Protestants receive Judith and Tobit, and the Apocrypha in general since the beginning of the Reformation ? The Council of Trent did their best to effect this ; and in what has it resulted ?

"We have seen how matters stood before the Christian era ; let us now inquire into the state of them since the commencement of that era. Two parties existed among the Jews. Many of the Jews became Christians, and were not only opposed and controverted by the others, but persecuted even to death. The Scriptures were in the hands of both. Which party could add to or diminish from them, and yet persuade the other to accede ? Surely neither. When the Alexandrine Christians, (whether Jewish or Gentile Christians we cannot perhaps decide with certainty), after the lapse of some time, introduced slowly and gradually the Apocryphal books into their churches, did the Jews ever receive or admit them as Scripture ? Not in the least. Melito, Origen, and others tell us specifically what the Jewish Canon was, at an early period ; Hilary, Epiphanius, Jerome, Rufinus, the Talmud tell us what it continued to be at a latter period. No one will even pretend to say that it has been changed since. Jews and Christians have always been too sharply opposed to admit of any change in the Scriptural documents, since the fifth century. It would be useless to attempt any proof of a matter so obvious, certain, and acknowledged by all. Whatever a part or a party of Christians have done, in the way of foisting in the Apocrypha, has never produced the least influence upon the Jews, nor upon the limits of their Canon. The books which we now have as theirs, and which are appealed to and quoted in the New Testament, still remain as documents which are quoted and referred to by Christians, and by all the Jews the world over. If there ever was a people on the face of the earth, whose superstitions even, to mention nothing better, would have put it out of all question either to add to, or take from the sacred books, that people was the Jews. With what unbending obstinacy have they adhered, for more than a thousand years, even to all the conceits and egregious trifling of much that is in the Talmud ! Have they been less superstitious in regard to their Scriptures ?"

We close with the following extract :—

"And now, what shall we say to these things ? The New Testament not only appeals to the Old in the way of illustration, and for the sake of comparison, but everywhere appeals to it as the word of God, as the testimony of his Holy Spirit, as the oracles of his prophets, as the rule of life, as the foundation of the spiritual building which Christ came to erect. Its predictions, its precepts, its narrations, are interwoven with every part of what apostles and evangelists have written. It is incorporated with the very material of religious thought, in the minds of all the N. Test. writers. Even when they do not quote, and do not seem, as the hasty reader might suppose, at all to allude to the Old Testament, its ideas and its idioms are incorporated with all their productions. In the Apocalypse, John has not made one *formal* quotation of Scripture ; yet no book of the New Testament, as has already been remarked, so abounds in and overflows with the spirit of the Old Testament, as this book. The writer had, if I may be allowed the expression, steeped himself in the ancient Scriptures, until he was throughly imbued with them. I know not how I can better express my views of the style of his production, than in this way. And so it is, indeed, with all the evangelists, with Paul, with Peter, and with James. It is impossible to conceal this, or withdraw it from sight. It is in vain to deny it before any candid reader. The most sophisticated reasoning cannot even make out an ingenious case to the contrary."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Guardian.

Dear Sir,—Only within the last two or three days have I seen your critique on my paper ament Pastoral visitation ; I merely write now to state, that my observations were general and not particular, as you seem to think, for I only so far referred (and which I was obliged to do) to the late controversy in the Bombay Free Church, in consequence of a writer in the *Gazette* having stated that the *rule* of the Free Church of Scotland, was an "*annual visitation*," and I still adhere to the "thoughts" you did me the favor to publish in your paper of the 7th instant.

(Signed) Presbyterian.

31st January, 1853.

BOMBAY--LOCAL.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

The following are a pretty full and fair report of some of the addresses made at the annual meeting of the Society on Tuesday last ; with the exception of that delievered by the Revd. J. M. Mitchell, we quote them from the *Gazette* of Thursday.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson moved the first resolution namely ;—

"That the Report now read be adopted, and circulated under the direction of the Committee."

In moving the adoption of the Report he observed that he had never heard a more matter of fact report, in which the state and prospects of the Society were more clearly laid down, than that they had just heard; so that every one might easily judge how far the Society was worthy of support, and the Report of adoption. In supporting such a Society as this there were two classes of motives that presented themselves to the mind,—those that were based on sight, and those that were founded on faith. It was to the latter of those that he would direct especial attention at present. Their labours in India were especially labours of faith. Notwithstanding all that had been accomplished, it was but a small part indeed of what was hoped for. This was emphatically the seed time, the harvest year was yet to come. But ought that to discourage them ? When the husbandman is permitted to sow his seed, he is well pleased, and does not deem it strange that he is required to wait before he receives the fruit of his labours. He sows his heart often in the beginning of winter, leaves it exposed to the frost, and is not discouraged though the growth of the green plant is stopped, and the snows cover them up ; he looks forward with confidence to the spring and to the revival of the face of nature. So it was with the Society, they looked forward with hope to the time when the people shall be all righteous, the planting of the Lord manifesting his glory. It is one of the natural laws laid down by God, that the greater the effect to be produced, the longer the preparation that is necessary. If a high house was to be built, a deep foundation must be laid. The workmen must labour a long while under ground, before anything appears on the surface. The first intimations of the triumphs of the Redeemer, that given immediately after the fall, "that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent" had been accomplished not only in the great victory of the Redeemer but in the rescue of every redeemed sinner since. It was still being accomplished and would only be fulfilled in all its meaning when the people of God were all united to their Saviour, and death swallowed up in victory. So when Abraham received the promises, he had to wait many years ere he received a son—his descendants had to wait four hundred and thirty years, ere they received the possession of the temporal Canaan, and these promises would not be accomplished as they were understood by Abraham, and explained in St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, till the entrance of all the Saints into that rest that remains for the people of God. John the Baptist and our Saviour laboured for the conversion in their own day but of few, but they sowed the seed, the Apostles afterwards reaped on the day of Pentecost, and yet even these, even the many ten thousands of Jews that believed, were but "a remnant according to the election of grace," chosen out from among the people before the nation was rejected. Nothing more than this are all the Christians of the present day. Yet an abundant harvest was hoped for in the end, a time "when the Kingdoms of the world shall become the Kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ," when they shall no more teach every man, his brother, and his neighbour saying know the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest. It was for the great day of the Lord they were sowing the seed, in the persuasion that of what God promised not one word would fall to the ground. With these remarks, Dr. Stevenson said he had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report.

The motion was seconded by Captain D. Mylne, and unanimously carried.

The Rev. D. O. Allen in moving the second resolution observed that he thought the success of the Society, as detailed in the report, ought to afford the greatest satisfaction Reports, of the proceedings of Societies do not, generally, appear to differ very much from year to year ; sometimes speaking of the small progress made and at others lamenting that none had taken place. When the Reports of the progress made during a few years were looked over there would, in his opinion, be found reason for thankfulness and encouragement to further exertions. He mentioned that the Society had been in existence upwards of a quarter of a century, and drew attention to the publications that had been printed and distributed. They were first published on common paper, and to give them a favorable appearance, they were shortly after printed with colored wrappers. They are now, however, obtainable with woodcuts and printed in a style, almost equal to any in the world. He would not detain the meeting and begged to move.

"That on a review of the quarter of a century during which this Society has been in existence our fervent thanksgivings are due to the Father of mercies for the measure of good which the Society has been enabled to effect."

The motion was seconded by Colonel Havelock, and on its being put to the meeting was unanimously carried.

The Rev. J. M. Mitchell moved the third resolution.

"That the quickening of the Native mind, of which we see so many tokens the readiness to receive and purchase our Christian publications and other circumstances, are greatly fitted to awaken our hopes and call for fresh and enlarged exertions on the part of the Society."

Mr. Mitchell remarked that the Resolution, in asserting that many tokens of the quickening of the Indian mind were visible around us, used the word 'quickening, not in its highest sense. Of spiritual quickening, of rising from death in sin to the life of righteousness, to living by faith on the Son of God. —we as yet saw little. India was still too like that valley of the dead which the prophet Ezekiel beheld in vision: only in a few instances had we seen 'bone coming to bones and the dead standing up as living men ;—the 'exceeding great army' quickened by the Spirit of God were visible to the eye of faith, but not of sense. The Resolution then referred to quickening of an intellectual, and to some extent moral, kind. Of this at least we saw traces manifold: the

change in progress was immense. A writer who looked at this subject from a point of view considerably different from ours,—Ritter, in his history of Philosophy,—after sketching the various Indian system of thought, added the complaint: 'But it must be confessed that the mind of this people has long been dead.' The barrenness, the prostration of Indian mind had long been almost incredible. A stupendous hierarchy covered the face of the land, of the most unfounded and even blasphemous pretensions, and the awestruck inhabitants fell prostrate before them and worshipped them as gods. The subjects of human faith, human duty, and human destiny, points so infinitely precious that we could hardly deem it possible for a rational and accountable being to fail of being aroused in connexion with them awoke no inquiry; the idea of 'private judgement' was not denounced (as we see done by certain reactionists in Europe), but it was utterly unknown. Very remarkable had been the effects of this torpor on the Indian mind. Dead things naturally tend to corruption, they resolve themselves, into their first elements, and these form new combinations; and one would have predicted that long ere now such would have been the case with Hindu society but the legislators and sages of India had succeeded in embalming, as it were, the carcase, so hoping to transmit the dead repulsive object to all succeeding time. So far they had succeeded: and instead of a living being we had an Indian mind and Indian society, a kind of Egyptian mummy—a most dreary substitute!

Observe how impassive had been Indian mind in connexion with religion. What had the Mussalmans, for example effected here? The fiery fanaticism of the Moslem had been resistless elsewhere. It broke forth like a volcano, and quickly burnt up the old idolatries of Arabia. It entered Persia, and the ancient religion of Zoroaster which had been re-established by Artaxerxes and identified with the national glories and the national liberties, sunk helplessly before it. It prostrated the Christianity of Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt and North Africa,—it seized on the fairest provinces of Spain,—and, for a long time, in all cases in which it came in hostile conflict with a corrupted Christianity—corrupted and therefore weak—it seemed as if the crescent must rise on the ascendant, and the cross be blotted from the firmament. But not so in its attack on the idolatries of India. There had been zeal enough—determination enough—persecution enough—on the part of the Mussalmans: but the impassive Hindu remained dolatrous as ever. He yielded to the shock, and when the force had spent itself returned to the position he held before.

When Missionaries commenced the proclamation of the Gospel in India the difficulty long was to make the Native mind feel the slightest concern on the subject. If their preaching excited any emotion, it was that of lofty and measureless contempt: the haughty Brahman, if he noticed at all, noticed with a smile of supreme scorn the despicable artillery which was directed against the time-honoured fortresses of Hinduism. Then, after a season, it became manifest that there was a measure of sensitiveness,—even of fear—beginning to prevail. The Brahman condescended to reply to the challenger; he defended his own system. After a considerable time we saw them beginning to carry the war into the Christian camp: and how many of the educated youth of India are throwing themselves with all the energy they possess, into the conflict—and labouring day and night, would the zeal were devoted to a better cause,—to stay the resistless march of Christianity. Assuredly, the mind of India is awaking: and although we cannot rejoice in attacks on the glorious Gospel, yet the energy of the resistance is the best assurance that the citadel of Heathenism is felt to be in danger, and that its defenders are convinced that the slumbers of ages must be shaken off and every man hasten to the rescue.

This is but one token of mental quickening: there are many more. The vast increase of the books issued and read: our own issue being fourfold of that it lately was,—the Native efforts to extend female education,—the societies for essay writing and discussion so thickly springing up—the Native libraries,—the public discussions in defence of Hinduism in one of the temples—these and manifold other things shew how keenly mind is at work.

Do these things awaken hope, as the Resolution says? What is mere intellectual quickening without spiritual life, some will say. We hope much. When the glorious Reformation arose on the nations of Europe, it had not been unheralded. For one thing a vast intellectual quickening preceded it: the revival of classic literature, the invention of printing, and other influences of a like kind None of these things can communicate the heavenly fire—the life that is from God; yet He in his gracious providence is often pleased to ordain on nations the same gradual developement as generally takes place in individuals in which the illumination of the intellect is the precursor of the rectification of the heart. We do hope then. The Gospel is become more and more known in Western India: even the attacks on the Bible are over-ruled to make the book of life, with its self-evidencing glory, more familiar to minds around us. Let us gird ourselves anew to work. We are about to assume a new position. We have been settling preliminaries, and dispersing our forces—now for the struggle Oh that every Christian man were awake to the solemn nature of the duty, and the exalted character of the privilege committed to him—even that of making known among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ!

The motion was seconded by the Revd. Hormazdji Festonji, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, in moving the fourth resolution said that it must not be thought from the favourable statements which had been made respecting the progress of the Society that it had yet assumed its right position in Western India. The success which it had experienced was only a motive to further and more extended efforts. There were thousands and millions in the provinces around before whose eyes the Gospel page, even in its simplest form, had not been spread, and on whose ears had not yet fallen the glad tidings of salvation, as announced by the voice of the living preacher. It was only a beginning, though one full of promise which had been made of their operations. Our pens and our presses must not only continue at work; but they must labour more industriously than ever The Society must become known and be accessible to both the native and European communities. It must not be content to remain any longer shut up in an obscure corner. A suitable Depository, referred to in the motion, which he ventured to make, must be provided for the accommodation of its varied stores, to invite purchasers and give Missionaries and the public due facilities in the selection of their supplies. The day has passed away when the property of the Society was so small that it could be gratuitously accommodated, as it had formerly been in the American Mission Press, the Scottish Mission House, or the Vestryroom of St. Andrews Church. It is not to be expected even that it can be duly dealt with when associated with the ordinary trade of our most respectable Booksellers. It needed a depository of its own, and that one of very considerable magnitude and alike central, accessible, and distinguishable. The question was raised, where such a convenience could be found All who are acquainted with Bombay was aware that the space for looking for it is very limited. Is there a suitable house then to be rented? Is there a sufficient guarantee that leases of such a house would be renewed and undisturbed, according to the convenience of the Society, even when it may probably have to deal with a proprietory hostile to its objects? The Committee fear that these questions must be answered in the negative, and they call upon the Christian public to enable them to erect a plain but commodious building suited to the great object which the Society has in view. He was not an advocate for anything sensuous or luxurious even in architecture; but he did think it expedient that the Tract Society should become *visible* to the community. A lesson might be learnt by Evangelical Christians from the procedure of the devotees of other systems of faith in analogous cases when before the Christian era the Buddhists sought to propagate their doctrines in the West of India, erected and even excavated temples and monasteries in all parts of the country; and gave a palpable proof to all that they were really at work. They were so successful that their first missionary to the Maratha Country lived to see, it is said in the *Mahavanso*, hundreds of thousands of converts and the ordination of eighteen thousand individuals to the Buddhist priesthood. The Romanist missions in Syria have their Monasteries, churches, schools, and printing presses,—in appearance like little forts—all furnishing to them and their disciples, and the pilgrim visitants to the Holy Land, the most ample accommodation. Protestants may surely be pardoned for desiring their schools, churches, and book-depositories to be cognizable by the senses of the Natives and those who wish their enlightenment. It is grievous to think that those departments of labour in which Missionaries cannot be seen regularly at work should be so much underestimated when compared with those in which their exertions are conspicuous. It is a pleasure to point the attention of the strangers to the stores of the Bible Society in so many languages in its depository opposite the cathedral, which must be viewed as really a spiritual arsenal; and it ought to be a similar pleasure to point his attention to the abundant stores of the Tract and Book Society rightly assorted for inspection and sale. For the sum of ten thousand rupees a suitable building could be erected on the ground purchased and paid for by the Society on the verge of the Esplanade and contiguous to the principal thoroughfare of the city. This sum it is proposed to raise in a hundred subscriptions of a hundred rupees each, of which in a few days thirty-three had been promised. Let those friends of the cause who are able to bestow a hundred rupees not fail to do so; and let those who are unable to bestow such a sum beg it for the Society. The accomplishment of the object in view is entirely practicable. Let no true friend of the cause who has any deference to the united deliberations and prayers of a Committee, and seeking to propose and do what is best, say, I shall give you nothing, for you may yet possibly find a house to rent. When there is no matter of principle or conscience at stake, there should be concurrence with an enlightened majority. Let us all work together and the desired object will be soon obtained. Though the motion he (Dr. W.) proposed was obviously of a material and secular character he ventured to press it on the meeting from his earnest conviction that its adoption would lead to spiritual results of the greatest importance. With suitable buildings for its accommodation, the Tract and Book Society of Bombay might double its operations in a couple of years. He would not dwell longer on the subject and therefore moved.

"That in order that the Society may assume its proper position and discharge the solemn duty which is now in the good providence of God committed to it, it is absolutely necessary that a permanent place be obtained as a Depository; and the Society now agree to make a united effort to rear a suitable building on their own ground on the border of the Esplanade."

Dr. Miller in seconding the motion said: Mr. Chairman and Friends—It would ill become me at this late hour to detain the Meeting with any lengthy remarks of mine, and especially after the very excellent speech we have just heard in support of this resolution. I trust, however, I may be allowed to make a few remarks, and first in reference to the position the Society has fixed on, to erect their Depository. The situation is, in my opinion, the very best that could have been selected, even supposing we had had the choice of the whole of Bombay. It is on the margin of our greatest thoroughfare—near to the Elphinstone Institution—close by the Money School, and what appears to me of the greatest importance, it is in the neighbourhood of the *Sailor's Home*. During my residence in Bombay, I have been often brought into contact with Sailors and I know from experience that many of them are very willing to read, Tracts; they have frequently applied to me for them both at my own house and when I have met them on board ship, and I am fully persuaded that if we raise the proposed building in the neighbourhood of the Sailor's Home, where they have abundance of time and opportunities to read, they will in large numbers visit our Depository and buy for themselves; but whether they buy them or receive them as gifts, the amount of good which may thus be done is incalculable. There is just one other point to which I should have adverted, but nearly all I had to say has been much better said by Dr. Wilson. It is in reference to the amount of the proposed subscription. To all those who feel that they cannot afford to give a hundred rupees, I would suggest that they form themselves into a Committee with their friends and raise that amount; for I am certain that every person now present who has any regular means of living and having the willing mind can in this way find one hundred rupees for this most desirable object. With these remarks Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

In putting the fourth Resolution Mr. Candy remarked that he felt the importance of it to be so great that, notwithstanding it had been so ably moved and seconded (and he might just remark that the importance of it might even be gathered from the fact that it was the only Resolution that had been seconded except in silence) he felt constrained to add a few words. He looked upon the point of *visibility* so ably brought out by Dr. Wilson, as one of much importance especially in a Society like the present. Hitherto it had been difficult to tell who they were, what they were, and where they were. But a suitable commodious building erected in a conspicuous spot, like the one in view, solve all those doubts and difficulties. He had a confident persuasion that erecting such a building would be a new era in the Society; and that they might look for not only a fourfold but even a tenfold increase in its efficiency. It was indeed true that from God's blessing alone any real efficiency could come; but it must be remembered God ordinarily worked by means, and by suitable means, and that in the humble diligent use of them His blessing was to be looked for. He would just mention a point that had occurred to him, that some of their best wishers might not have it in their power to give so large a sum as Rs. 100 in a lump, but they might pay it by instalments—say within six months. In short the *thing* that was wanted was the will; where there was that, they would soon find the way.

The Revd. Messrs Taylor and Fairbank also ad-

dressed the meeting, but the above will suffice to give a full outline of the present position and prospects of the Society.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—FEBRUARY 4.

—— Some valuable Notes by Dr Vaughan, on the products and traffic of South Arabia, have appeared in the Transactions of the Bombay Medical & Physical Society. We extract the two paragraphs subjoined:

"Dragon's blood, aloes, orchilla root, and ghee, or liquid butter are the principal, and almost the only exports from Socotra. These are generally taken by buggalas from the Persian Gulf, which arrive about the month of February, after having touched at the principal towns on the coast of Southern Arabia, to dispose of the freight with which they are laden,—chiefly dates, rice, iron, &c. From Socotra the boats proceed to Zanzibar, where the articles obtained at Socotra are transhipped for the Indian markets. They then return laden with grain and other merchandize, and revisit on their homeward voyage several of the towns on the Arabian coast for the usual barter trade, and reach the Gulf about the end of May."

"A naval officer of great experience informs me that whilst at anchor in the Muscat Roads, between the 21st of November and the 10th of December 1845, he calculated from the number of native vessels which passed that port sailing westward, varying in size from 50 to 252 tons, that the freight of dates amounted at least to 12,880 tons. This fact alone indicates that an extensive commerce is kept up between the Persian Gulf, Southern Arabia, Socotra, and Zanzibar."

—— The Ship Governor Higginson, loaded with Cotton &c., has been destroyed by fire in the Madras roads. The origin of the fire is not known. The total loss is estimated at £35,000.

—— The following is from the Bombay Times:—"It will be seen from our advertising columns, that the Clipper Barque Merlin is about to sail a fortnight hence for Port Philip; and we would take this opportunity of most strenuously dissuading soldiers in any way inclined to idleness or to liquor, from claiming their discharge with a view to emigration unless they are entitled to their pension. We should think that about one half the men who lately left us likely to prosper; of the remainder, another half may manage to get on with difficulty, twenty-five per cent. of the whole were utterly unqualified for Colonists, and will drag on a brief career of idleness, drunkenness, and degradation, till a premature grave hides their sufferings and their shame. How a state of things so miserable as this should come to pass we need not at present argue,—our military system is doubtless to blame for it,—it is the fact with which we have to do, and it is a fact most unquestionably, that half the soldiers who wish to quit their Regiments with a view of going to Australia, are only rushing upon wretchedness."

—— The Bangalore Herald says;—"A correspondent writing from the Hills, gives us an account of a most difficult operation performed by Dr. CHIMMO, in the presence of five professional gentlemen, on a native man, the latter being under the influence of chloroform. The operation consisted in removing a tumour (the size of a well-grown melon) from the jaw, and with it, the jawbone of one side of the face. The extraordinary quantity of six drachms of chloroform was required to be used during the operation, which lasted two hours: it was, however, most skilfully and successfully performed, and the poor man is said to be doing well."

—— The expedition noticed in the following is not to be confounded with that which has been sent to treat with the Government of Japan.

"The exploring expedition fitted out by the United States Government for Japan and the neighbouring countries and seas is ready to sail on the first of January next. Its objects, according to the National Intelligencer, will be to survey portions of the China and Japan Seas, the route between China and California, and the North Pacific Ocean in the region of Behring's Straits. It may also probably ascend the Sea of Tartary, to make some examination, needed for the advantageous prosecution of commercial enterprises in those comparatively unknown waters. The Sandwich Islands will, for a time, be the principal rendezvous of the vessels of this expedition; but it is not unlikely that its arrival at Japan will be so timed as to make it available in facilitating the efforts of Commodore Perry, whose fleet will tarry a considerable time in the vicinity of those Islands. This expedition will consist of, first the sloop of war Vincennes, Com. Cadwaladar Ringgold, with Lieut. F. A. Budd, and other officers not yet designated, and 175 men. This sloop is now at New York. Second, the stem propeller, John Hancock. Lieut. John Rogers commanding, with sixty men. She is now undergoing repairs at Boston. Third, the brig Porpoise, Lieut. H. B. Davis commanding with sixty men. She is now at New York. Fourth, a tender, to be called the Pilot, with fifty men. The most eminent medical skill in the service will be detailed, and scientific men in every department will be selected, with reference to their high reputation and eminent suitableness for the duties in view. The crews also will consist alone of young, healthy vigorous, and efficient seamen, men capable of enduring all the requisite labour and privations, and intelligent enough to appreciate the importance and salutary results of the mission upon which they are to be sent. In the scientific department much circumspection is manifested. The astronomical instruments are obtained through the National Observatory at Washington, and are of the very best quality. Scientific and miscellaneous libraries, for the use of both the officers and men, have also been provided; and thus the best means of preserving order and discipline, and of securing improvement will constantly be at hand. The means of collecting information in natural history have been cared for, even to the most minute particulars, insomuch that a complete photographic apparatus forms part of the implements supplied. The National Intelligencer says that this expedition will probably consume three years in the accomplishment of its varied work, and in returning to the Atlantic coast. In this time it will traverse the waters of many of the hitherto unfrequented regions bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. On the one side are the coasts of California and Oregon; on the other, regions of Kamschatka and the islands of Japan; in the north to a very high degree of latitude, and in the south are the countless islands of the ocean, so imperfectly known to the civilised nations of the earth, yet many of them inhabited by human beings, whose condition challenges our pity, and whose characteristics invite the scrutiny of the learned and the curious."

SATURDAY,—FEBRUARY 5.

—— The Bombay Times has been informed by a Correspondent in Berar that "it has been found necessary to assemble a Field Force consisting of a formidable body of the Nizam's Cavalry and four guns, with a detachment of Infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Mayne, at Akoat—36 miles westward of Ellichpore, in consequence of an anticipated insurrection under Mokut Rao, representing himself as the Dewan of Appah Saib the deposed Rajah of Nagpore, whose agents have been active in their endeavours to enlist Rohillas and other mercenaries throughout the Berar valley." On the 28th January, 112 of these Rohillas were made prisoners.

—— The Board of Conservancy propose that a foot road be made for the use of the public from the Carnac Bunder Gate, along the eastern side of the Esplanade, to be open ground towards Boree Bunder. We hope that this road will be made. As the convenience of the public is the end chiefly contemplated in the introduction of Railroads, it is certainly desirable that their construction should involve as few sacrifices of that convenience as possible. Already has a fine carriage-road, valuable as connecting the Fort and the Native town at the nearest points, been sacrificed; and the privilege of using it taken away from pedestrians even. The public should be compensated in some way, and that quickly.

—— The Citizen learns that Jung Bahardoor is about to take refuge, with all his treasures, in the British territory.

—— The Evening Mail give the following from Vienna:—"The civil and criminal codes of Austria are admirable, but the present exceptional state of things continually serves as an excuse for their arbitrary violation. According to one paragraph no corporeal punishment can be inflicted on a criminal under examination without an express order from the Court. In the enormous jail, called "Criminal Gebaude,' on the glacis, one division is now inhabited solely by political offenders. A short time since a major entered one of the cells and found its inhabitant stretched on his bench with his cap on. On being ordered to remove his cap, the prisoner refused, asserting that he had not been found guilty, and was not bound to remain uncovered in the presence of the officer. The wrathful Major settled the matter by sending for an "auditor" and a bench. The unfortunate offender was sentenced to 25 blows with a stick, and they were at once administered in the passage in front of his room. As the judges were in their respective rooms examining prisoners they heard the blows; but the Major could not wring a single groan or complaint from the victim of his petty tyranny. As you may suppose, such a circumstance as this could never reach my ears if there were not a general feeling of intense disgust that such abuses can be committed with impunity. The object of the conspiracy for which five persons have recently been executed at Mantua was avowedly to separate Venice and Lombardy from Austria, and to form a republic of those provinces. A certain Scarselini was even to have attempted the life of the Emperor. The principal club was in Venice, and the branch establishments in Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, Mantua, Verona."

MONDAY,—FEBRUARY 7.

—— In speaking of the recent revolution at Ava, the Friend of India says:—"It is not impossible that the weakest of the claimants to the throne will offer to make peace upon any terms which we may dictate, and consent to retain a remnant of sovereignty by the aid of British protection, admit a Resident at his Court, and add one more to the long list of the vassal princes of the Company. Indeed, there is a rumour in Calcutta, that some such offer has been made and accepted, and that the terms of a treaty have already been forwarded to Ava, but we cannot trace it to any very authentic source. Should this be the case, the kingdom of Ava may continue to exist for some years, in the same position as that held by the Oude monarchy, but its final absorption is not the less inevitable. On the other hand, is it equally possible that both parties may decline our assistance, and that the Northern provinces may sink at once into a state of hopeless anarchy, which will render it absolutely necessary to annex them to the British dominions. Already the boundary of Pegu, which we are inclined to think was purposely left indefinate, has been declared to include Patanago, which is, we believe, beyond the point where the Taline language ceases to be the tongue of the cultivators, and thus both ends of the Aeng pass have been embraced within the British dominions. In whatever manner the present complication of circumstances may terminate, one thing appears to be certain. The Monarchy of Ava will in twelve months, be either a British province, or a dependent kingdom, existing only by British sufferance; the Irrawaddy will be to all intents and purposes a British stream, and the Merchants of Calcutta may if they please, establish Agencies on the Chinese frontier."

—— It is said that the recent attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia, has affected his majesty's reason.

—— The Englishman says that Dr. O'Shaughnessy expects to arrive in India by the Trieste route in June. He comes first to Bombay, to organize the arrangements for Western India, and thinks the junction of the three Presidences can be effected by December 1855. We confess that we see no very admirable dispatch in that. By multiplying agencies, 3000 miles of telegraphic wire could be stretched as easily and rapidly as 300. Poor India certainly belongs to the genus tardigrade. In Ceylon, however, we are glad to see they have actually begun to uncoil the wire for the line between Galle and Colombo.

—— The following cities of Europe are now connected by Electric telegraph with London; viz: Aix-la-chapelle, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Augsburg, Avignon, Baden, Berlin, Bonn, Bordeaux, Breda, Bologne, Bremen, Bresau, Bruges, Brunswick, Brussels, Cologne, Coblentz, Cracow, Dantzic, Dieppe, Dijon, Dresden, Dunkirk, Dusseldorf, Florence, Frankfort, Freiburg, Ghent, Gotha, Haarlem, Hamburg, Havre, Hague, Konigsburg, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lemberg, Lisle, Lucca, Lyons, Metz, Magdeburg, Malines, Mannheim, Mantua, Mayence, Milan, Munich, Modena, Nantes, Nuremburg, Ostend, Padua, Paris, Pesth, Posen, Prague Presburg, Parma, Rotterdam, Rowen, St Omer, Stettin, Stutgard, Strasburg, Trieste, Venice, Verona, Vienna, Weimar. By this time there have been added Marseilles the towns of Switzerland, those of Holland. Then there are all the towns and cities of England and Scotland. Three attempts have been made to connect Ireland with Great Britain by a submarine telegraph; but all unsuccessful. They are now going about it with more caution, and it will probably not be long before we hear of a junction being effected at Donaghadee. It will be seen by the above list that the telegraphic lines reach the frontiers of Russia, Turkey, Rome and Spain but do not cross them. The lines in Tuscany, when they get near the Roman frontier, are obliged to turn to the right and precipitate themselves into the Mediterranean from whence they emerge at Corsica. There they pursue or are to pursue their way to the Southern extremity of Sardinia, and thus steal a march on Rome.

—— We observe that a lecturer on Chemistry was recently banished from Frankfort, because in his lecture he had stated the fact that communications by Electric telegraph might be hindered by cutting the wires. The juxtaposition of scientific triumphs and a petty tyranny worthy of the dark ages, is calculated to curb the expectation of those who think that very great moral changes are certain to follow the introduction of these instrumentalities. These agencies so far from giving a character to nations, take their own character from them, and are beneficent or maleficent, according to the mind of those who control them.

—— The Turkish Moniteur says that the Sultan,

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hitherto addressed as your Highness, has assumed the title of His Majesty the Emperor of the Turks.

—— The Ajdaha arrived Saturday at 6 P. M. with the English Mail of January 8. On her upward trip the A. went from Aden to Suez in five days, less one hour. A Hyderabad correspondent of the Bombay Times says :—" Matters continue here in the same miserably unsatisfactory condition, and all are looking for the coming of Colonel Low with much anxiety. The debt to our Government is now nearly sixty lacs ; forty-four of the old debt, ten lacs advanced to the contingent for three months' pay, and the balance six lacs, I believe more, owing on account of payments to Appa Desaye Nepankur provided by the treaty, which are in arrears for six or seven years. I suppose the Governor General cannot be indifferent to this, and Suraj-ool-Moolk has neither funds nor credit to provide even the regular pay to the contingent, much less to discharge this debt."

—— The Bangalore Herald says :—" Whilst holding up the American slave holders to scorn and derision the press should remember that England first raised up the hateful structure in their land ; and, that but very few short years have elapsed since she recognised and supported slavery in her own colonies. English philanthropists would do well to remember that there are hundreds of Britains now residing amongst them, who, a few years ago were negro proprietors, and who are at the present moment enjoying the price of their African flesh and blood ; and that hundreds of families can be pointed out who were raised from insignificance to standing and opulence by the forced labor of the negro. They would do well too, to enquire what feeling at present exists amongst their countrymen in the West Indies and South America, with respect to slavery ; for it is the opinion of many who know our colonists well, that if votes were taken for and against slavery, the majority would be in favor of the state of things existing ere millions of English gold had given freedom to the slave. We bring forward these circumstances, not with a view of exculpating the Americans, but merely to show how much need Britains have of being charitable."

—— The following appears in an exchange paper :—" Among the items of information contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, we find the following statistics, of the number of Europeans at the Presidencies, but not in the services of the Company.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bengal	3 662	3,087	6,749
Madras	1,087	574	1,661
Bombay	980	616	1596
	5 729	4,277	10,006

—— The inhabitants of Mauritius propose, it is said, " To back out of a contract which places Europe at fifty days distance from the island ; and to run a couple of screw steamers of their own, for the purpose of establishing a direct monthly communication between Mauritius, Bourbon, and Suez ; appointing a special agent at the last mentioned place, to transport the mail to Alexandria ; there to be handed over to a corresponding Company, to be patronized by the French and English governments. This scheme, it is calculated, will reduce the rates of passage-money materially, relieve all letters and newspapers from overcharge, ensure speed and exactitude, and remunerate the speculators on either side of the isthmus."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

—— The Abkaree revenue in the North West Provinces, amounts to upward of 21 lakhs.

—— The Benares Recorder says that a Mormon Missionary has made his appearance in Benares. The Recorder gives from an American paper, the following announcement by Elder Orson Pratt :—" I have been requested to preach the funeral sermon of the wife of brother Levi Savage, who died last December ; and, since coming to this place this morning, I have been requested to preach the funeral sermons of several of the saints who have died in England ; and I have concluded, instead of limiting my address to any individual case, to preach what may be considered a general funeral sermon of all the saints that have died in all past ages and generations, with all that shall die hereafter, and the funeral sermon of the heavens and the earth."

—— The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have arrived in Calcutta, in their way to join the American Baptist Mission in Orissa ; also the Revd. Mr. Williams to labor in the American Mission at Agra.

—— The *Hurkaru* says :—" We noticed a few days ago that the concourse of people this year at the sacred fair on Saugor Island was much greater than usual. We hear that fifteen of the pilgrims were carried away by tigers, and that one or two of them had limbs taken off by sharks. Among the other casulties was the upsetting of three boats laden, or overladen as we should say, with pilgrims, all of whom found a watery grave. These accidents are said to be of common occurrence."

—— The editor of the Friend of India, J. C. Marshman Esq., left India for England by the steamer of January 20.

—— Lieutenant Græme of the Madras Artillery is to be tried by Court Martial at Kamptee, on a charge of having killed his horsekeeper by kicking him.

—— The first number of the Sindian (Kurrachee paper) appeared January 29. We take the following extract :—" From authority we learn that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have received their copy of the deed executed with the local government to run their steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and vice versa thrice in each month of the year, save the months of June July, and August, upon the consideration of Rupees 7,500 for each running month, to extend over a period of three years. One of the clauses of this engagement provides for the construction of a new steamer, almost immediately, so as to meet any mishap, should such befall any one of the steamers now on the line. To carry out this purpose we are given to understand that the last mail has taken home instructions for the building of an iron steamer in the Clyde—the proposed vessel is to be worked by the screw propeller, to be 190 feet long over all, 25 feet in beam, of 600 tons burthen, and her engines of about 100 horse power. So far well. We would now merely express a hope that the able Chairman of the Directors of the Steam Navigation Company will suggest to the proprietary the advisableness of having the accommodation fitted for a tropical climate and not as if intended for the frigid zone."

—— The Telegraph and Courier says :—" Kurrachee is really progressing rapidly or, as our friends the Yankees call it, 'going ahead.' It now boasts of a printed newspaper second only to those of the Presidency ; large ships may be seen lying off the shore ; and the merchants of Khorassan, Khandahar, and Bokhara, may be detected amongst the varied peoples, that frequent the bazaars. By the last Kurrachee Advertiser, we are informed, that a great number of beautiful articles of Sinde industry have been deposited in the Collector's office, for transmission to the industrial exhibition to be held at home, during the ensuing summer. The editor of the Advertiser, visited the office and saw the articles.

—— The following we take from the same : " The Bishop has intimated that he will deliver at Christ Church Byculla, on every Thursday Evening in Lent, a course of Lectures on Fulfilled Prophecy. The series will be commenced next Thursday."

WEDNESDAY,—FEBRUARY 9.

—— The following is from the Madras Athenæum :—" The second annual examination of Moonesa Pillay's Vernacular School was held at Patcheapah's Hall on the 27th and 28th instant, the Tamil on the former, under the superintendence of R. S. Ellis, Esq, and Telegu on the latter day, under the superintendence of Captain R. A. Moore. The scholars evinced a very creditable progress in their studies, particularly in Geography and Arithmetic which appeared to have been taught on the English system. The examination in Telugu was rendered very interesting by the pupils working Arithmetical questions on the board in English figures, and extracting mentally the Cube Root of numbers containing 6 or 9 digits. To prevent any suspicion of previous cramming for the occasion, the gentleman who presided was asked to propose a number, and the lads gave the exact Root after a few minutes pause. This mental effort did not fail to excite the surprise of all present, and the Hon'ble Mr. Elliott, who was present at this part of the day's proceedings, seemed to share in that feeling. A few Tamil boys where then called up and questioned on the History of India with special reference to the Pathan dynasty, which they went through satisfactorily.

These schools by which we mean schools set on foot and supported by the natives for the instruction of their poorer countrymen, merit more than the encouragement such prominence as we can give may afford. The tide of Hindu feeling at Madras in favour of education on the English standard, is at length fairly setting in, and we are only too happy to assist in clearing the channel."

—— A correspondent of the Bombay Times says :—" Eastward of Jaulnah at a distance of about forty miles from that station, is a village named Lunar—this village is situated within a few hundred yards of a Salt Lake of a punch bowl shape. It is said to be about six miles in circumference ; on three sides of it there is a dense jungle full of ruined temples, and infested with wild animals. On the fourth side, or rather at the north end, is a temple dedicated to the goddess Devie ; it is situated at the top of the side of the bowl, and descends with a flight of stone steps to some gardens at the bottom on the edge of the lake. From this temple is an ever flowing spring of water, which irrigates the gardens below—the Natives say that the fresh water will not mix with salt—how that may be I cannot say. The lake is surrounded with the Sindee or date tree, from which great quantities of mats are made, and there is a considerable trade in that article. The mineral productions are 'passer khar' or carbonate of soda, and 'banger khar,' of which bangles are made, but during the last few years the lake has been so full of water that there has been little produce of these articles—the consequence is that the temples have been allowed to fall to ruin. There are an immense number of temples in the jungle which are of hewn stone, and at one time have been worthy of notice ; they are said to have been constructed by a man (or devil as the natives have it) in the course of one night : who he was I am unable to discover, excepting that he is said to have been a kharbaree of the Nizam in Aurungzebe's reign."

—— We find the following in the Telegraph & Courier :—A Meeting of the " Students Association" was held on Saturday evening, in the General Assembly's Institution The attendance was unusually large.

An Essay on The means of elevating India was read by a member. The Essayist stated those means to be 1st—The encouragement of Education, 2nd—the removal of certain pernicious customs, 3rd—the extension of commerce, 4th—admission of the Natives to a participation in the Government of this country, and 5th—the creation of a spirit of unity and a healthy love of country.

Much discussion ensued respecting the sentiments expressed in the Essay.

After an address from the Chairman, the meeting separated shortly after nine o'clock. The next meeting will be held on the 21st February. Subject of Essay—" India, its past and present."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1853.

Mr. F. Sims to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Kaira.

Mr. D David on to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Dharwar.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw has been appointed Third and Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum.

Mr. E. D. Neave to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in Khandeish.

Mr. R. H. Pinney has been appointed Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Poona.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon has been appointed 3rd Revenue Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft has been appointed an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad.

Mr. T. Weeding has been a pointed an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in Khandeish.

Mr. R. W. Lolwick has been appointed an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Surat.

Khan Bahadoor Hussain Mahomed Furreed has been appointed District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1853.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, 2nd Assistant Collector of Kaira, in charge, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate, on duty.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate, on duty.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his duties on the 3rd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 3rd February, 1853.

Captain W. R Houghton, 14th Regiment N. I., to be a Second Class Assistant in the Road and Tank Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1853.

Rao Bahadoor Bheemrao Annant, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for twelve days, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, which will have effect from the date of Mr. C. Forbes's departure to Europe, on furlough :—

Mr. A. B. Warden confirmed in the appointment of Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. J. Gibbs to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, continuing for the present to act at Broach.

Mr. R. S Bagshaw confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. H. P. St. G Tucker Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, from the date on which Mr. A. B. Warden may leave for Europe, on furlough.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant E. P. Arthur, Officiating Captain of Police in Scinde, on the 22nd December last, is further extended to the 5th proximo.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported that they have issued a Sunnud to Kasynath Babjee, authorising him to practise as a Wakeel in the Poona Zillah.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th February, 1853.

The Reverend W. Goodall, Chaplain of Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month from the 7th instant.

The Reverend G. N. Mitford, Assistant Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been allowed an extension of leave, till the 25th December last, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN Secretary to Government.

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